

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.08

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 27, 1913, Temperature a.m. 73, p.m. 81; Humidity...85, 64.

October 27, 1913, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 75; Humidity...79, 59.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

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TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 27.
The Unionist papers find it difficult, till the Government's views are more fully disclosed, to estimate whether, or how far, Mr. Asquith's speech has improved the prospects of a settlement by consent. Dealing with his reservation regarding permanent barriers to Irish unity, they insist that if Ulster is temporarily excluded she must have a free choice at the end of the period of exclusion.

A False Position.
The Daily Telegraph says it is not likely that anything valuable will come from an offer manifestly designed to manoeuvre the Unionists into a false position. The Daily Chronicle says the Unionists will be false to the best political traditions of both parties if they refuse the offer.

Disastrous to Ulster.
The Daily News deprecates even a temporary exclusion of Ulster. It maintains that this would be disastrous to Ulster itself, which would gain nothing thereby, which cannot be secured by the fullest concession of local powers over education, patronage, and similar subjects consistent with Irish unity.

"Times" Views.
The Times says:—Any form of exclusion will in the end prove widely unacceptable. The only course to avert disaster is an early appeal to the country. To the Irish independent, any exclusion, whether partial or temporary, would be unacceptable.

Plain Speaking.

London, Received Oct. 28.
Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Warwick, said if Home Rule was resisted by violence it must be met by violence. Ulster was utterly hateful, but if there was to be a settlement it must be on the conditions laid down by Mr. Asquith. If Ulster were excluded, the position of Unionists in the rest of Ireland would be much more precarious.

A Straight Fight.
The Ulster newspapers say it is now a straight fight, and Mr. Asquith cannot intimidate Loyalists by force.

Strike Leader Tried.
Great crowds gathered in Dublin for the trial of the strike leader Larkin, who was charged with sedition and inciting to riot.

The Attorney General said Larkin was not being tried because he was a strike leader, but because he had broken the law and was a wicked and dangerous criminal.

Larkin was convicted only of the use of sedition words and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

SIR WALTER MENZIES.

London, Received Oct. 27.
The death is announced of Sir Walter Menzies, M.P.
[Sir William Menzies sat for South Lanark in the Liberal interest since 1906. His majority at the last election was 1,197.]

BETROOT CROP.

London, Received Oct. 28.
The sugar factories estimate the beetroot crop at 7,968,000 tons.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

SIR L. CARDEN EXPLAINS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 28.
Reuter learns that Sir L. Carden did see some journalists regarding Mexico, but that he in no way whatsoever referred to the intentions or policy of the United States.

[This refers to the statement ascribed to Sir L. Carden, that "the United States do not understand the conditions in Mexico."]

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

London, Received Oct. 28.
Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that, at the instance of Prussia, the Federal Council has unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the marriage of Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland to the Kaiser's daughter, the former's oath of fealty as a Prussian officer and his declaration thereon, have so changed the situation that there is no longer any objection to Prince Ernest Augustus assuming the Government of Brunswick.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

TREND OF THE VOTING.

London, Received Oct. 28.
The Italian Elections are nearly complete. So far there is little change in the strength of the parties, though the Conservatives will probably be rather stronger than hitherto.

The Radicals and Republicans had a sharp set-back in Rome, where not one-third of the voters polled.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

English Machinery.

The action of the Navy Department in accepting the bid of an English firm to furnish the battleship New York with turbine castings, and thereby save the American Exchequer nearly \$20,000, which the acceptance of the American tender would have involved, has elicited warm praise as well as denunciation, writes the New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"Patriotism which robs the American Government is very poor patriotism indeed," says Representative Cullop, of Indiana. "This is a clear case where Trusts have been extorted hundreds of thousands of dollars from the American Government by combination, collusion, and protective tariff. The English firm certainly makes a profit, or it would not have made the offer, and the American firm would make an enormously swollen profit at the figures it bid."

"It is a reminder of the contracts for big steel cranes for the Panama Canal. When the bids were opened it was found that an English firm had outbid an American bid by about one-half. An English firm would have received the contract had there not been a howl all over the country that nothing but American steel should be used. The bids were cast out, and an American firm at a high price got the order."

TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER SINKS.

BOY SCOUTS DROWNED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 27.
On Saturday night a steamer collided with and sank a Boy Scouts' Training Yacht off Gravesend. Twelve were saved and four were drowned.

SIR H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

LIBERAL M.P. TO RESIGN.

London, Received Oct. 27.
Sir H. S. M. Havelock-Allan, Bart., Liberal M.P. for Bishop Auckland, has announced his intention of resigning at the next General Election. His majority at the last election was 1,012.

THE WHITE PERIL.

Combating the Disease in Shanghai.

Public opinion in Shanghai, foreign public opinion, hardly needs to be educated up to the great necessity for the proposed Municipal consumption hospital. But one or two points in connection with the forthcoming campaign, which will indicate to the community the size of the task confronting it as well as possible lines on which it may be conducted, may now be put forward. The experience of Shanghai in dealing with tuberculosis is a great evil to be driven out is small. We have seen what the Kings' Daughters' Society is doing among the poorer classes of the community, principally in Hongkew, and the other measures taken throughout the Settlement may be noted in passing as having a bearing on the subject in hand.

Present Efforts.
Below will be found some remarks upon the call for the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries throughout the Settlement, and in relation to such a proposal the work now carried on in the outpatient department of the General Hospital must not be forgotten. Here, of course, all kinds of complaints come into the morning's work, and among them tuberculosis. Sikhs are to be found among the patients afflicted with the disease, and when really ill they have to be taken into the Sikh ward of the hospital. The same is the case with others among the lower paid classes of the community. In the earlier stages of the disease when the patient still wishes to work, the necessary medicines are prescribed, and the physician in charge instructs the men how to look after themselves, tells them of the benefits of fresh air and so forth. Whether the instructions he gives are followed out, it may well be imagined among classes addicted to closed windows and warm, foul air, is somewhat doubtful.

Among the Chinese a certain amount of work is done, which should likewise be educative in character. A visit to certain hospitals shows a room set apart for tubercular patients, situated, say, on the very roof and always open to admit air and sunlight. In such places many young patients are found, and in these cases the work is without question of the greatest value, for it is not a difficult matter to bring these people to an appreciation and fondness for this healthy mode of living.

TELEGRAMS.

P. AND O. STRIKE.

COMPANY'S REPLY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 27.
The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, replying to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, says that last Spring, the Company, in view of the prosperity of shipping, authorised important modifications to be made in the scales of remuneration of officers and engineers.

Since then the Company had received no representations from either branch. Apart from a system of compulsory insurance and superannuation of which the Company pays half the premiums, amounting to £10,000 a year, the Company voluntarily allows all commanders and engineers who retire after long and unblemished service pensions, the aggregate of which reaches a very high figure.

The Municipal Gaol.

One admirable provision for long in force under the auspices of the Municipal Council is to be found at the Gaol in Ward Road. In this building over 1,000 prisoners may generally, or at least frequently be found, among whom a certain proportion are sure to be suffering from tuberculosis. In such an institution, where the inmates spend their time industrially in large workshops, the danger of infection to the healthy prisoners is very great, with naturally the possibility of increased expenditure as a consequence.

To meet the case the greatest precautions have been taken from the medical point of view, and in the department of the Gaol devoted to hospital work two wards are set apart for tuberculosis. In the first of these all suspect cases are placed, and here they remain under observation until things develop one way or the other. If they are found to have tuberculosis they are then isolated in the second ward. Here at present there are five or six people. This is a room a couple of storeys above the ground, open to the air on every hand, and the patients enjoy the rest required by their condition. When strong enough they are taken out for exercise for an hour or two daily.

The gaol authorities cannot be expected to work wholly on the idea of curing these people, but what they can and do accomplish is to prevent the infection reaching the other prisoners. With the good food which they receive, the prisoners frequently put on flesh and show signs of improvement, but at times it is the last months of their lives that they spend in gaol. Here, however, they are better cared for than were they with their own people.

The Consumption Hospital.

It is not to be supposed that only such precautions as the above exist in Shanghai. In such an institution as St. Francis Xavier's School, to mention only one, the medical instruction of suspicious cases is thorough, and nothing is left undone to safeguard the pupils. They must not attend school, and in certain cases arrangements are made for them to board away.

Here the call for a consumption hospital again is heard. There must be a place where they can be properly treated. A hospital for the treatment of fifty cases has been suggested, and an idea of the size this would be may be gained from the dimensions of the Nursing Home. This is by no means a small building, but there can be little doubt that the community would readily face the expenditure necessary for it. Doctors do not hesitate to say

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

THE PUBLIC APATHETIC.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 28.
The Mexican Elections passed off quietly. The general public were apathetic, and it is believed that the votes recorded were so few as to invalidate the elections. President Huerta to-day issues a decree increasing the Army from 85,000 men to 150,000.

Senator Delabarra has been appointed in lieu of Felix Diaz to thank Japan for participation in the Mexican Campaign.

that it will be fully used. In a previous article the case of those who are unable to undergo a proper treatment by reason of having to earn the bread for the family has been dealt with, but there are those who say that in some such cases the kindness of relatives and nationals has made treatment possible.

In the Report of the Philippine Commission for 1908, we find the following:—"A large percentage of filarosis of indolent tuberculosis is curable, hence a government sanatorium should be limited to patients in the early stages of the disease. Every case in the advanced stage would exclude a case that could be cured. It will be at once seen that if patients are taken in to die, the institution would soon be regarded as a place of final resort, and the educational factor in its purpose entirely lost sight of."

In the position in which Shanghai now stands itself a statement like this should be remembered. In the present case, however, the community proposes to deal with a section of inhabitants who have been shown to be eager for treatment, having little or none of the prejudice against beneficial modern methods which is the stumbling block when work among native races is essayed. The opinion is expressed locally that the hospital must be prepared to take in this class of cases, in the interests of the whole campaign of education.

Dispensaries.

While doctors carrying on work among the poorer section of the foreign community have found that in certain cases ways and means have been found of supporting the breadwinner's family, it is not always easy to arrange for this, and it may possibly be more difficult in the future, when the hospital has been established. This fact has not been overlooked, and it is practically certain that full provision will ultimately be made for meeting the difficulty.

The method adopted in such cases at Home is to have tuberculosis dispensaries situated throughout the town. These are open perhaps three days in the week for a couple of hours a day. The patients attend, obtain medicines when such are called for, and what is of first importance, receive instructions from the doctor in charge as to their mode of living. Thus the sufferer is enabled to continue his work, and by following out the instructions the progress of the disease is stayed. In all likelihood something of the sort will be attempted in Shanghai to supplement the work of the hospital.

It is said that within fifty years the countries which have now a campaign in full swing will be practically free from tuberculosis, and by thus facing the problem Shanghai will certainly be giving an object lesson to China, while paving the way for a healthier community in her midst.—North China Daily News.

TELEGRAMS.

KAISER RETURNS HOME.

CONVERSATIONS AT VIENNA.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that the Kaiser left for home on Sunday night after separate and long conversations with the Emperor Franz Joseph and Count Berchtold, the Foreign Minister.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

London, Received Oct. 28.
Sir John Jordan, H.B.M.'s Minister to China, departs for Peking on November 10.

WASTE OF GIRLHOOD.

"Sometimes I have a dream that sounds like the aftermath of an orgy of novelettes," says Mr. Compton Mackenzie, author of "Carnival" and "Sinister Street," in the Daily Mail, writing on "Sex Hatred." "I dream that all the most charming men in the Navy and the Army and the Civil Service and the Inns of Court and wherever charming men are likely to be found appear as a multitude of Prince Charmings and simultaneously marry all the most delightful girls in the dressmakers and the big shops and the offices. I think it would be good for the men, and I do terribly resent the waste of girlhood in England."

The Tango at Covent Garden. Mr. Frank Rendel and Mr. Neil Forsyth have just inaugurated their 23rd season of fortnightly fancy dress balls at Covent Garden. It has been necessary to take in the whole of the stage, where on festival occasions a second parquet flooring can be laid, thus giving a dancing space double the area of that previously in use. The Tango necessarily was incorporated in the programme, four of these dances being given. It is surprising how the Tango has "caught on," for last Friday it was evident that the very intricate figures had been fully mastered by a large number of the dancers.

Newport Bridge. As a result of a sub-committee's visit to Waterford and Southampton to inspect bridges constructed of concrete, the Newport (Mon.) Town Council have been recommended to apply for Parliamentary powers to build a new 70ft. bridge over the river Usk, to tender amounting to £68,000 has been accepted by the committee.

Week-end Railway Tickets.

In the City of London Court, before Mr. Tattershall, Assistant Registrar, a decision of much public interest was given in a case in which Mr. Herman Cohen, barrister-at-law, Elm-court, Temple, sued the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company for the return of £5. 6d. extra railway fare paid to the defendants, under protest. The plaintiff took a week-end ticket from London Bridge to Brighton on a Friday, and desired to return on the Saturday, but was not allowed to do so without paying extra fare, on the ground that the ticket was not available for return on the Saturday. The Assistant Registrar said that, following the case of Henderson v. Stevenson, he did not think the plaintiff was bound by the condition on which was printed on the ticket, and gave judgment for him accordingly, with costs.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Kaiser has left Vienna for Germany.

Sir John Jordan leaves London for Peking on November 10.

Press opinion on Mr. Asquith's Home Rule speech is given to-day.

Sugar factories estimate a beetroot crop of nearly eight million tons.

Ulster newspapers say that Mr. Asquith cannot intimidate Loyalists by force.

The death is announced of Sir W. Menzies, Liberal M.P. for South Lanark.

The size of the Mexican Army is being increased from 85,000 men to 150,000.

A Boy Scouts' training yacht was sunk in a collision off Gravesend and four lives were lost.

The Dublin strike leader Larkin has been sentenced to seven months for using seditious words.

It is believed that the votes recorded in the Mexican elections are so few as to invalidate the result.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Liberal member for Bishop Auckland, is to retire at the next General Election.

The gist of the reply of the P. and O. Company to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild is given to-day.

The Unionist papers insist that if Ulster is temporarily excluded from Home Rule, she must have free choice to end the exclusion period.

The German Federal Council says the situation is so changed that there can be no objection to Prince Ernest Augustus assuming the Government of Brunswick.

LOCAL.

The trial of a youth for murder was continued at the Summary Police Court to-day.

Some interesting remarks regarding the "Twelfth Night" matinee appear to-day.

The s.s. American was pirated near Macao on Sunday and \$60,000 worth of loot taken.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

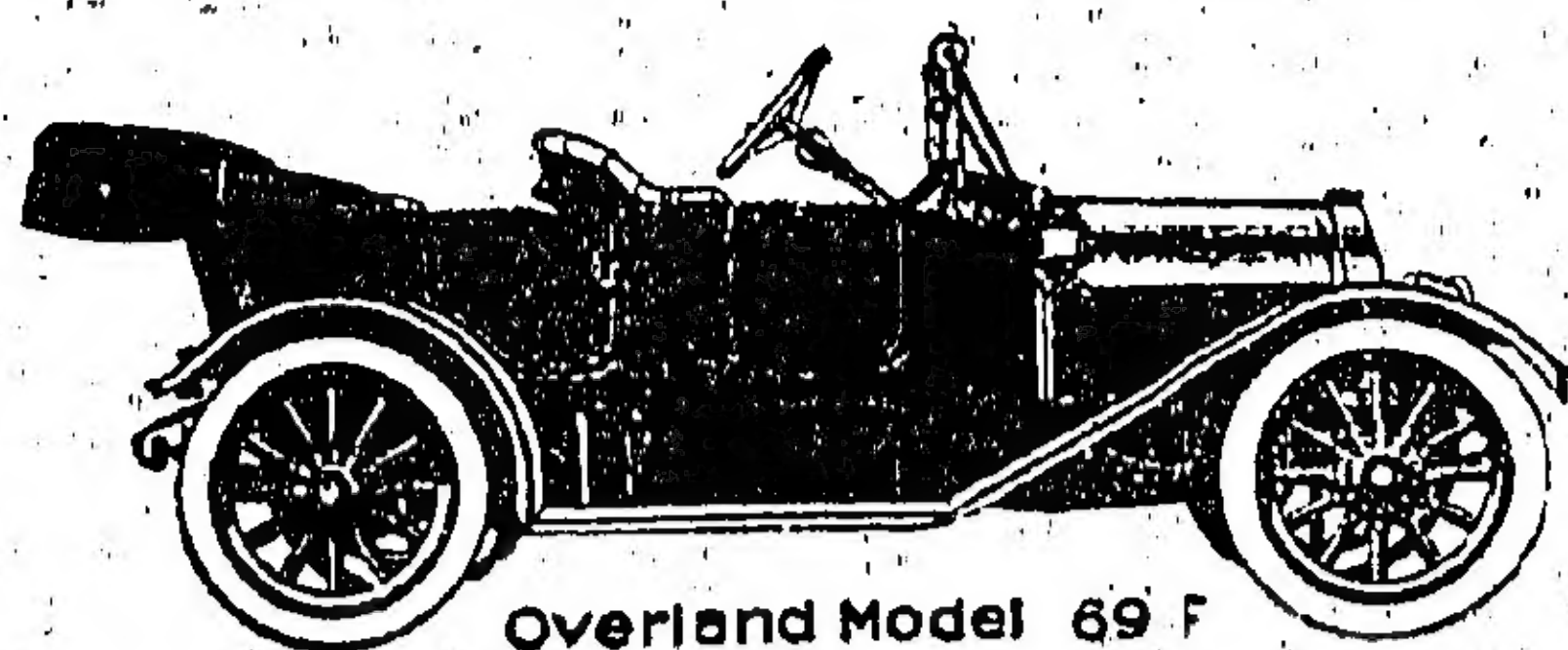
"Twelfth Night," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Opera Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Half Yearly Meeting—Jockey Club—noon.
Thursday, October 30.
"Twelfth Night," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
G. P. Lamert's Auction Sale Machinery—11 a.m.; Yamati, Thursday November 6.
2. Batt'n. D.O.L.I. Sports, Friday November 7.
2. Batt'n. D.O.L.I. Sports, Saturday November 8.
2. Batt'n. D.O.L.I. Sports, Saturday November 15.
Sixth Gynkhana Meeting Happy Valley—3 p.m.

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Hongkong, 29th July, 1913.

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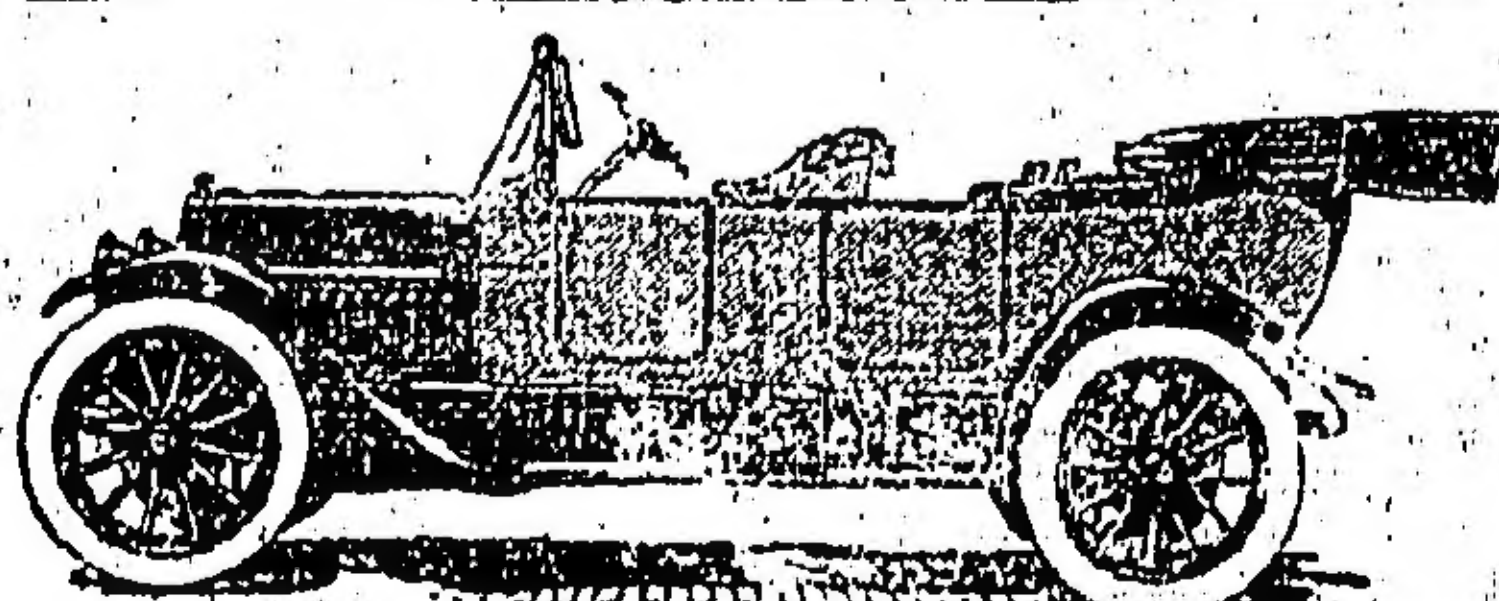
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901



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IYO MARU 24-9-13	6-11-13	SYRI 29-10-13	15-12-13
NDRE 1-10-13	18-11-13	KAMO MARU 5-11-13	16-12-13
HIRANO MARU 8-10-13	20-11-13	SUMATRA 12-11-13	27-12-13

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MANAGER

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Ulster Trouble.

There is, therefore, on the one hand a seemingly determined array of influential men who insist upon armed resistance should the Home Rule Bill become law, and on the other a Government which, by reason of its small majority and political barter, lies helpless and bound in the hands of a few Nationalists who are equally insistent that they receive their pound of flesh and that the terms of the Home Rule Bill, if passed, be enforced to the full. If the time should come when British troops are called upon to land in Ulster and civil war ensues, the Liberal Government of to-day will be brought to a realization that the purchase of the support of Mr. Lloyd George's first budget and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was indeed bought, as Mr. Asquith expresses it, "at a considerable price." That the present difficulty is the result of the balance of power resting in the hands of the Nationalists can no more be denied than that the promise of Home Rule was made as a *quid pro quo* for concessions on the part of Mr. John Redmond and his brother Irishmen in Parliament.

Daily Press.

Companies Registration.

Two or three years ago when the Hongkong Legislative Council had under their consideration the consolidation and amendment of the local Ordinances relating to companies, with a view to assimilating the local law to that prevailing in the United Kingdom, much was said about the companies registered here but transacting all their business outside the Colony. In a memorandum on the subject the Registrar of Companies pointed out that most of these companies have their head office either at Shanghai or at Tientsin; they have no office here for the transaction of business, and their directors and officers and all their property are out of reach of the jurisdiction of the Hongkong Courts. Under these circumstances control over them is difficult, and it is found in practice that some of them are either incorporated or registered in the United Kingdom. We reproduced recently from the annual report of the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai a reference to this subject, which included a statement to the effect that the question of the appointment of a Shanghai Companies registration official was under immediate consideration, "either by means of a Registrar attached to the Supreme Court, or by a sub-office, functioning at Shanghai, of the Hongkong Registrar."

China Mail.

Lloyd Georgeism in China. What we mean by "Lloyd Georgeism" is the principle that those who are rich, and therefore have more money than their fellows, should be expected to pay a larger share per cent. of their possessions towards the upkeep of the state. It is true they have not yet reached this attitude in regard to universal taxation in China; but from some figures before us, dealing with the consequences of the recent looting in Canton, it would be observed that the principle is recognised and applied ruthlessly by the officials in regard to the indemnities that are authorized to compensate those whose shops were looted and whose possessions were scattered. It seems from the figures before us that an examination into their respective losses by those who were the victims of the loot, led them to conclude that the amount of property destroyed could only be replaced by a sum of \$1,700,000.

For a good solid meal at the Carter or Table D'Hôte, with Wines & Liqueurs of the Best, ALXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

An Editor's Savings.

An editor who started about twenty years ago with only fifty-five cents a week worth \$100,000. His accumulation of wealth is owing to his frugality, good habits, strict attention to business, and the fact that an uncle died and left him \$99,999.—*Editor and Publisher.*

New River Tercentenary.

September saw the tercentenary of the inauguration of the New River water supply. On Michaelmas Day, 1613, a pigeon was held to celebrate the opening of the flood gates through which the water, brought nearly 40 miles out of Hertfordshire, first flowed into the London reservoir. In spite of modern enlargements and fresh reservoirs, the New River is essentially remaining as it was planned by Middelton.

Army Officer Cashiered.

Second Lieut. M. A. Mitchell, of the 1st Batt. Northamptonshire Regt., who was tried by General Court-martial at Tidworth House, Salisbury Plain, on September 7, on two charges in connection with betting transactions with a mess sergeant, was informed that he had been found guilty on both charges and cashiered. Shortly after the sentence had been pronounced to him Mr. Mitchell, who was under the charge of an escort at Devouney, left by train.

September Shipbuilding.

The output of Scottish shipbuilding yards during September consisted of 31 vessels of 78,000 tons gross. Of these 27 vessels of 77,599 tons were built on the Clyde, two of 200 tons at Leith, and two of 202 tons at Aberdeen and Findochty respectively. The Scottish total for the nine months consists of 256 vessels of 521,553 tons, as compared with 233 vessels of 511,797 tons in the first nine months of last year—a decrease of 32 in number of vessels, but an increase of nearly 20,000 tons in aggregate measurement.

Parcel Post to China via Siberia.

A notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General to the effect that on and after October 1, 1913, parcels will be accepted for transmission via Germany and Siberia for delivery by the China & Post Office at the rate of 1s. 6d. per parcel and for delivery from the British Post Office agencies at Cheloo, Shanghai, Tientsin and Wei-hai-wei at the rate of 1s. 6d. per parcel. The maximum dimensions admissible are 2ft. for length, breadth, or depth and 4ft. for length and girth combined. There are special conditions as regards packing, mode of address, &c. The time of transit to the North of China will be from three to four weeks.

"Police Mysteries."

We see passing before us, one after another, in the modern world, a very curious class of police mysteries, writes G. K. Chesterton in the *Daily Herald*. They are not insoluble. They are only unsolved. The truth about the Jameson Raid, the truth about the Titanic, the truth about the West End flat, seem to be curiously confused in their ultimate presentation. I suspect that the reason really is that the darkness comes from above rather than below.

In the good old detective story of my youth the police were always too stupid for Sherlock Holmes. I am not at all sure they have not been too clever for him.

Vice in Glasgow.

In Glasgow last month a man and his wife were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each (the maximum sentence) for conducting an improper house. The Police-Superintendent said that the house was probably one of the worst ever discovered in Glasgow. The woman had a telephone, which she used almost wholly for this business. Between 20 and 30 women went to the house. Many were girls working in offices who frequented the prisoners' house because of the large sums of money they received. One of the girls had informed him that she earned between £15 and £20 weekly, though she received only half for herself, the remainder being given to the occupier of the house, who, it was estimated, was making £1,000 a year out of the traffic.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL AND REFUGEE'S GIFT.

Return of a Sacred Image Captured 60 Years Ago.

The visit of the Russian fleet to Portland recently was marked by a curious incident, the outcome of which Admiral von Essen, the Russian Commander, is carrying back with him a venerated ikon (sacred image or picture) of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Patron Saint of St. Petersburg, which has been in England nearly 60 years. The most interesting feature of the affair is that the ikon is finding its way back to Russia through the action of a Russian political refugee, a leading Radical member of the first Duma.

It is stated that this ikon of St. Alexander Nevsky in P. uze, who lived in the thirteenth century, and was canonized by the Russian Church, belonged to the chapel of the garrison of Barmenund, a fort on one of the Aland Islands in the Baltic, stormed by the united English and French forces on August 28, 1854. The ikon fell into English hands, and was brought to England. It changed owners several times, found its way into the shop of a Southampton firm of picture dealers, was bought by a customer as a fine specimen of Russian ecclesiastical painting, and, finally, fell into the hands of M. Aladin, who emigrated to England after the sudden closure of the first Russian Parliament and is now living at Portsmouth.

Admiral von Essen was rather astonished when he received at Portland a letter from M. Aladin informing him that the ikon was in his possession and that he wished to present it to the Admiral "as an offering to the flagship Rurik, to be regarded by its crew as a talismanum." To quote the letter, which, curiously enough, was written in English, not in Russian:

A somewhat delicate situation was thus created, and for the moment the Russian Admiral felt himself in a position of some embarrassment. How could he enter into official communication with a political refugee? On the other hand, it seemed impossible to ignore an offer so interesting and so courteously and spontaneously made, without any conditions attaching to it. The difficulty was got over by the dispatch to Portsmouth of an officer in uniform, who finally came back with the ikon, which had been duly handed over to him.

The painting, which is on canvas, represents a handsome young warrior in an attitude of prayer, with eyes uplifted to heaven. It is enclosed in an antique gilded wood frame about 2ft. by 14in. There is no signature, and the only indication of its history on the picture itself is a much faded pencilled inscription on the back: "Taken at Barmenund, 1854."

Australia's Emblem.

Wattle Day, which it is proposed to celebrate annually in London, has for some years been observed as an annual national festival in Australia. "The wattle" is the mimosa flower, which has been adopted as the national floral emblem. The festival is observed "down under" on January 26, and is proposed to celebrate it in England on the same day, when plenty of mimosa should be available.

RECTOR OF 75 WEDS BRIDE OF 20.

A marriage ceremony which had to be curtailed because of the late arrival of the bride attracted a great crowd to Whitechurch Church, near Cardiff, the other afternoon. The bridegroom was the Rev. Joseph Miller, aged 75, rector of Bala Magna, Shropshire, and the bride was Miss Dillys Wynne Roberts, aged 20, a native of Llandaff, Cardiff, and for several months a school teacher in the rector's parish.

The effort to keep the date of the ceremony a secret failed, and the aged rector was somewhat surprised when he encountered photographers and Pressmen at the church entrance. He arrived at a quarter to three, and the non-appearance of the bride at 2.50 caused some excitement in the church as the ceremony could not take place after three o'clock.

Arrival of the Bride.

"Good gracious, that is strange!" was the rector's comment on the remark of the local vicar that the bride had not arrived. The rector walked backwards and forwards near the altar steps, and his obvious agitation evoked the sympathy of the crowds of onlookers.

Within three minutes of the legal hour Miss Roberts, attired in a travelling dress of blue and white, with a velvet hat to match, entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. Pretty and pale, the bride strove to be indifferent to the gaze of the excited congregation. Her father kindly requested the presence of photographers at the church gate, and threatened to sue them if any pictures were taken. The vicar begged the spectators to be quiet.

A Hurred Ceremony.

As it was necessary that the register should be signed not later than three o'clock, the order of the ceremony was inverted. The interrogatories, answered by the bride and bridegroom in very subdued tones, were first put, and then the bride party entered the vestry, and the register was signed as the clock struck three.

A return was made to the church, and the remainder of the service was conducted. The rector and his wife drove away in a taxi-cab, and rice and confetti were thrown after them.

A photographer, unable to jump off the vehicle after it had started, climbed in through the window and sat opposite the rector and his wife.

Atlantic "Pool": German Withdrawal.

The North Atlantic "Pool" Freight Agreement has been denounced by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and the Passenger Agreement by the Hamburg-Amerika Line. Unless a settlement is reached in the interval of the prolonged dispute between the two German lines, the withdrawals will take place as at the end of the year.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of adintry dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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(From 1st November, 1913.) No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 103 Peak. Bungalow containing drawing, dining and smoking rooms and five bedrooms. With ground for Tennis-Court.

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HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Inland Lot 1154. Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

TO LET.—Shop in Queen's Road, Central. Apply to INKKO & Co.

TO LET.—Two room flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [966]

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TO LET.—No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, ground floor of No. 2, Bay View, Mody Road, Kowloon. [382]

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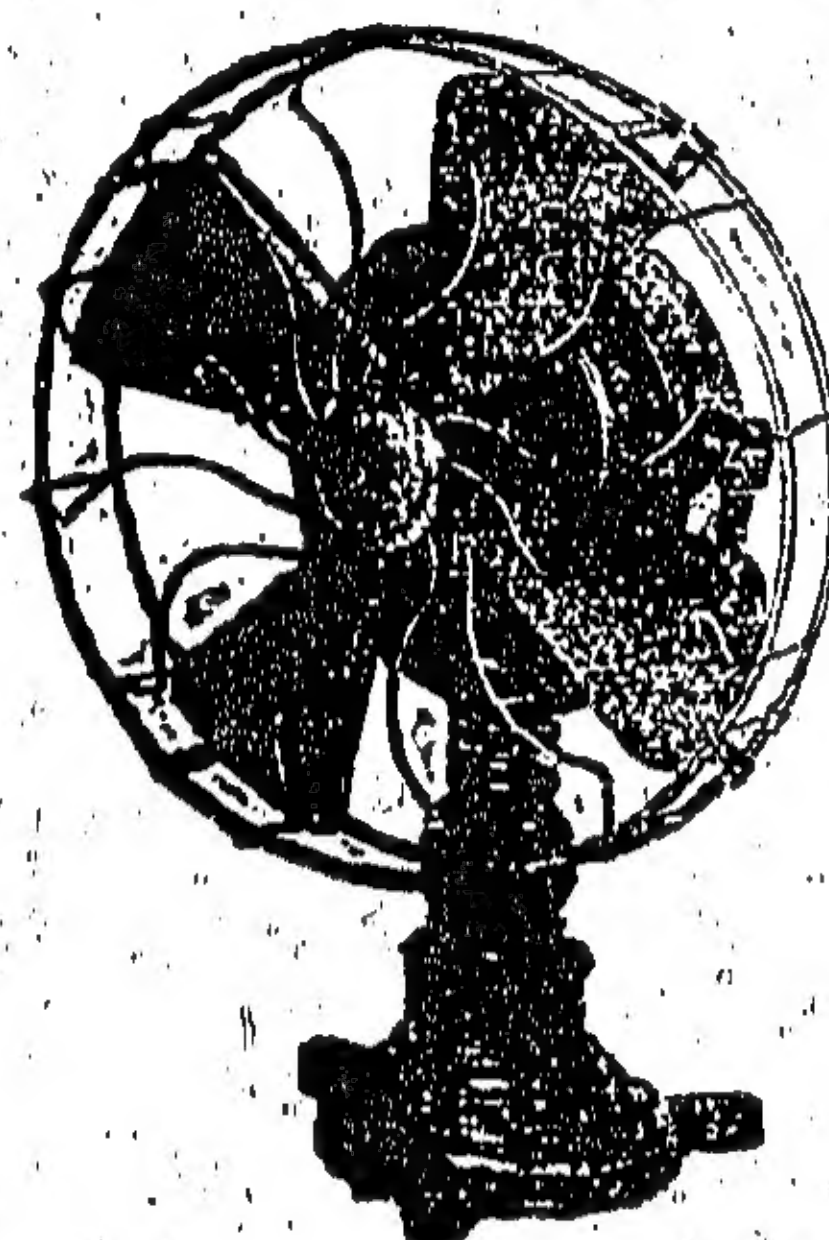
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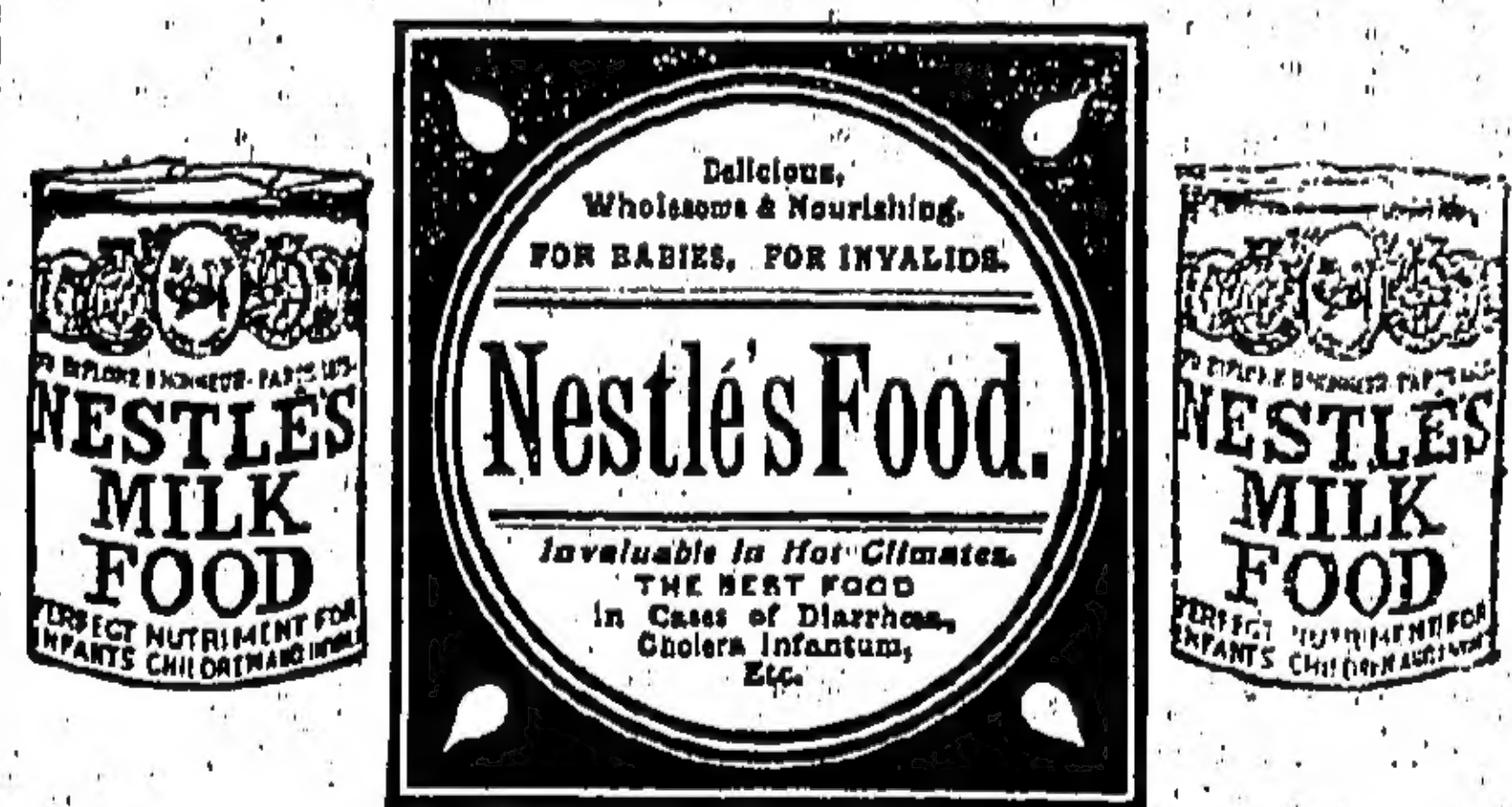
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The object of this paper is to publish a true and impartial account of the news and events of the day, and to give the public the latest and most reliable information.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

THE PREMIER'S OFFER.

The Prime Minister has remained singularly silent during the greater part of the Home Rule trouble, but he broke down his attitude of silence and made a pronouncement when he addressed his constituents at Ladybank last week-end. His speech is at once pacific and warlike in tone. He is willing to meet the Ulsterites all the way in the matter of compromise. He even suggests the temporary exclusion of Protestant Ulster with provisions, which would enable them to throw in their lot with the rest of Ireland if Protestant Ulster changed its mind. That is a moderate and definite offer which may make for peace if it is met in the same conciliatory spirit in which it is made. But Mr. Asquith was firm in his statement that if the Statute deliberately enacted by Parliament were to be met by armed resistance, "it would clearly be the duty of the Executive to assert its authority by every appropriate and adequate means."

Coming from the Prime Minister, and from one of the few men in the Cabinet whose word, in a matter of this kind, can reasonably be trusted, that warning carries weight. If the Ulsterites, headed by Sir Edward Carson, proceed with their ridiculous provisional government and their not less ridiculous attempt at armed resistance, blood is going to be spilt to no purpose. That the Ulstermen are ready to fight, we are satisfied, but their resistance—the resistance of ill-armed and half-trained men—would be deliberate waste of life. The whole of this armed trouble in Ulster would have been avoided, of course, if the Government had had the courage, long ago, to arrest and imprison Sir Edward Carson, and other Ulster leaders, for sedition of the worst kind. But the present Government has never shown courage on any question, and, even now, its stern attitude is most probably that of the desperate man whose back is to the wall. It has let the situation drift so long, in hopes of some solution miraculously emerging, that it is now forced to face it whether it will or no.

The offer temporarily to exclude Ulster comes a little late in the day, but it should not be lightly set aside. It has yet to be discovered, of course, whether such exclusion would be acceptable to the rest of Ireland, though it may be assumed that Mr. Asquith was hardly likely to have made such an offer without first having secured the consent of Mr. Redmond. But at least the offer goes some way towards a settlement which has been too long delayed. What does not seem to occur to the Government, however, is that the best of all solutions would be an appeal to the country. The verdict of the country—and the nation has not been given an opportunity of offering its view of the question—would go a long way towards settling the matter. It would, at least, either give the Government a definite mandate in favour of Home Rule, or it would finally dispose of its claims. But there seems with likelihood of the Government adopting this course—the honest course.

A word to the—

Our friends the Post Office Authorities, who must begin to know this column, have been at it again. They have delivered to this office, this morning, a letter addressed "111 The Governor, Mountain Lodge." The address is typed, too, so that there is no ground for excuse on the score of misreading. We remember that, something like a year ago, we were handed a letter addressed to Lady May, and apparently the Post Office have a fancy for letting us have a look at correspondence intended for "Governor's House." As we are not inquisitive people, and as we have as much as we can do to attend to our own correspondence, we but rather than that the Post Office send His Excellency his letters direct. We have just a suspicion that he also might prefer this course to be adopted. We merely make a suggestion, of course. For bait from us from attempting the herculean task of guiding the Post Office into business-like channels.

Manners—Old and New.

Sir William Eden, Bart., in the *Saturday Review* gives some excellent examples of manners—old and new. I had a fine specimen of the Jack-in-office (he says), at a place called Merce, in California, when the man behind the bar, being appealed to for sympathy for a filthy ped, replied: "Well—or 'Wall,' he said—"I guess sometimes you will get clean sheets or sometimes you will get dirty sheets wherever you go." Stevenson, in "Across the Plains," tells of a scene which bears this out. He gives an account of a dinner where a humble person asked his neighbour to pass the mustard (We quote from memory). "Pass the mustard! Pass hell!" was the reply. "There is a gentleman here who is paid for that service."

PIRACY NEAR MACAO.

\$50,000 Worth of Loot Taken.

This morning a report reached the Colony that the s.s. American had been pirated. It was said that the American, for which the Wo Yick Company are agents, was waylaid in Macao waters, not being taken to the extent of about \$50,000. The American plies between Kwongchowwan and Hongkong.

Further meagre details, but at the same time more authentic, came to hand later. It appeared that the American left Macao at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and when about half an hour out of Macao, the boat was held up. About \$40,000 worth of silver on board the boat was taken, and some \$20,000 was taken from pig-dealers and others on board. The passengers generally received no hurt, though the commander of the boat was injured. The pirates then took the American down to some islands at the south of Macao and left her, and she was only able to return to Macao yesterday at 2 p.m.

THE REWARD OF CHEEK.

Woman's Visit to the Police and the sequel.

A woman alleged to have sold a girl in Macao for \$250, came to Hongkong after the girl with the intention of inducing her back again. Finding she could not do so the woman complained to Inspector Dymond that the girl was lost. The inspector looked the records up and found that the woman, who was making the report, had been banished. He promptly arrested her, and at the Police Court, this morning, he brought her before Mr. Hazell, who sent her to gaol for six months.

Water Famine.

Writing on October 24, the *Nanking correspondent North China Daily News* says:—The situation owing to the lack of water in the city and the surrounding country is growing serious. Sunday is set apart as a day of prayer in all the local churches.

DAY BY DAY.

"KINDNESS IS CATCHING, AND IF YOU GO AROUND WITH A THOROUGHLY DEVELOPED CASE, YOUR NEIGHBOUR WILL BE SURE TO GET IT."

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Derflinger this morning.

Canadian and American Mails.—Arrived per s.s. Empress of Russia this morning.

Canadian and American Mails.—Left per s.s. Nile at 1 p.m. to-day.

German Mail.—Due per s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

German Mail.—Closes per s.s. Derflinger at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Soudan in Dock.

The transport s.s. Soudan was towed into Taikoo Dock this morning.

Well Known.

John Allen, the well-known local character, was fined \$5, by Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, for being drunk and incapable.

Japanese Consul at Home.

The Consul-General of Japan will be at home from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the 31st inst. at his residence, No. 19 Macdonnell Road on the occasion of the official birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

St. Andrew's Ball Practice Dance.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances it has been found necessary to alter the first St. Andrew's Ball practice dance date to Tuesday, November 11. The other two dates (Mondays, 17th and 24th) remain unchanged.

Consecration of University Lodge.

The consecration of the University Lodge, took place yesterday evening at the Masonic Hall, a large number of brethren from the different lodges being present. Afterward the office bearers met at dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.

The Usual Fine.

On the s.s. Sai An, last night, a Chinese detective arrested a man for having in his possession a rifle. The rifle was concealed in the false bottom of a box. At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Wood fined the man \$250, or in default three months.

Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting.

Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded of the half yearly meeting called for to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon at the Offices of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

Auction Sales To-morrow.

Mr. Geo. F. Lamert is to sell by public auction at No. 3 Mountain View, to-morrow, some valuable household furniture. The sale commences at 10.30 a.m. Mr. Lamert is also to sell at his sales rooms, a collection of china, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

For the Police.

Few ponies, says the *North China Daily News*, have been better known in recent years in the local country and in steep-chase events at race meetings than Chehalis. Although he never won the Shanghai Grand National this pony was third at the Spring Meeting in 1909, and second three times—the Autumn Meetings in 1909 and 1910 and the Spring Meeting in 1911.

Essentially a paper-hunter he was very frequently to be found during the hunting season. Chehalis now joins the ranks of police mounts, Mr. C. B. Barkill having presented him to the Municipal Police, and the rest of his days will be spent in the less strenuous but useful work of patrolling the roads.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

A Fine Chance for Students.

Excellent photographs of the successful production of *Twelfth Night* taken by Mr. Cheung are now on view at Messrs. Moutrie & Co. and those wishing to secure copies should not delay sending in their orders either direct to Messrs. Cheung or Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

We draw special attention to the Children's and Students' Matinee which is to take place to-morrow, Wednesday, 29th inst. at 4.30 p.m. and which deserves to be well patronized by all the youngsters in the Colony especially as large parties can enjoy the privilege of reduced rates and the ordinary prices are only \$1.50 and \$1.00.

Students in Hongkong, and teachers or guardians of children are advised to make the most of this opportunity to see a Shakespearean play. It is not alone that the occasion will make a break for the young people. A visit should, and in most cases will, effect the deeper purpose of educating them in Shakespeare's plays; it will inspire in them a desire to study our greatest dramatist. Fortunately, *Twelfth Night* is an admirable comedy with which to make a commencement with the study of Shakespeare, and for that reason we hope to see parents and others taking advantage of the opportunity offered, on behalf of their children. The fact that large parties have the privilege of securing reduced rates, though the ordinary prices are, as will be seen, very cheap, makes the opportunity even more advantageous.

The last performance will take place on Saturday November 1, for which active booking has already commenced, and those wishing to secure good seats are advised to do so without delay.

PURCHASING A BUSINESS.

When Have the Good Debts to be Paid For?

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, Puisse Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the Kung Cheung firm, and Li Wan-taz, managing partner therein, sued Shat Ip-sho and Lau Po to recover the sum of \$528.83, balance of purchase money payable by defendants for the goodwill and stock-in-trade of the business lately carried on by plaintiffs at 30 Main Street, Shaukiwan.

Mr. D. J. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. W. E. L. Shonkin (Messrs. Deacon, Looker Deacon and H. H. H.) defended.

Mr. Lewis said the agreement for the purchase of the business was in writing, and included the purchase of the entire business, \$200 having been paid as bargain money. The total purchase price, according to the plaintiffs, amounted to \$1,238.83 and the amount now claimed was balance remaining after payment of \$700 by defendants in pursuance of the contract. The sum of \$83.35 for fixtures had been abandoned.

Mr. Shenton said \$200 and \$135 was admitted, the only question being as to the amount of the good debts, and whether they had got to be paid for at present.

Mr. Lewis said the previous year's balance sheet was gone through and the debts which were held to be doubtful were marked off along with those which were considered good. Defendants had never repudiated liability until recently.

Chinese Aviation.

Considerable progress is reported by the Chinese Military Aviation School in Peking. Flights are being made daily under the direction of Mr. Obre, manager of the aviation workshops, who has been appointed chief pilot. Col. Ching, director of aviation, and Mr. Obre have made a flight in a biplane over the capital, and another trip to Tientsin is contemplated.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Charge of Murder against a Youth.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, the hearing was continued of a charge of murder preferred against a youth named Mok Tong. He pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.), instructed by Mr. G. A. Woodcock, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. C. Fairbrother Mason, was for the defence.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs S. D. Hickie, S. W. Atkins, J. A. Schultz, P. Oliver, J. B. Gutierrez, D. E. Donnelly, B. W. Bradbury.

Further evidence for the prosecution was heard this morning.

Inspector Mc Hardy stated that on August 12th, the accused was brought to No. 2 Police Station by deceased's father and another Chinese, who charged him with kidnapping the girl. Accused had no jacket or girdle, and stated that he had left the latter at home. There were scratches upon accused's back and shoulder, which appeared to have been recently made. On August 14, witness received certain information and on going to the hillside found the body of the deceased girl hanging from a branch of a tree; the neck of child was drawn close to the branch, a running knot having been used.

SIXTH GYMKHANA.

The programme of the Sixth Gymkhana Meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, November 15, is as follows:—

1.—3.00 p.m.—Once Round Flat Race Handicap.—For Subscription Griflins of any Season. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$125. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$25.

2.—3.20 p.m.—Five Furlong Flat Race.—For all China Ponies which have run at this Season's Gymkhana including Polo Pony Races and Scurrys and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$125. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$25.

3.—3.40 p.m.—Hurdle Race.—Distance about One Mile and Three Furlongs. For all China Ponies. Catch weights 10 st. 12 lbs. No penalties for Jockeys or Ponies except Winners of a Hurdle Race at this Season's Gymkhana to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$125. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$25. (No Race unless 3 Starters.)

4.—4.00 p.m.—Three Quarters of a Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$125. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$25.

5.—4.20 p.m.—Polo Pony Race.—Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$75. 2nd Prize: \$35. 3rd Prize: \$25.

6.—4.40 p.m.—One of a Half Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies; Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$125. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$25.

Rangoon Figures.

The cargo landed on the Port Commissioners' wharves and piers at Rangoon from sea-going vessels during 1912 amounted to 572,178 tons as against 485,037 tons in 1911. This is an increase of 23 per cent., but this increase was chiefly due to the abnormal imports of unhulled rice from India, 30,000 tons of which were landed during July, August and September to be milled and despatched to the Far East. The total volume of imports from European ports rose from 154,851 tons to 197,660 tons, and the imports from Asiatic ports from 310,136 tons to 374,518 tons. The total net registered tonnage of vessels entering the port was the largest on record, namely, 2,862,666, compared with 2,640,343 in the previous year.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Chinese Constable's Smart Capture.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Hazell, at the Police Court, this afternoon, with uttering counterfeit coin, at Kowloon City, on the 9th inst.

Acting Inspector Terratt, in outlining the case, said that a Chinese constable had certain information which caused him to follow the defendant to a shop where he went to buy tea. He made a four cent purchase and paid the accountant with what purported to be a Hongkong dollar. The Chinese constable caught hold of the defendant. He then warned the accountant that the dollar might be a bad one, and he asked him to examine it. The accountant did so and found it was counterfeit. The constable arrested the defendant and took him to the station where he was searched by another constable, the inspector being absent. Sixteen coins were found in his possession, five representing Chinese twenty cent pieces, and eleven representing Hongkong ten cent pieces, this brought the defendant within the section under which he was charged.

Defendant was sentenced to four months imprisonment and four hours stocks.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Dr. Chang, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, has been ordered to Peking to discuss the following matters:—

1.—Methods in connection with lawsuits between Chinese and foreigners rules and regulations of procedure at Judicial Courts.

2.—The first step towards the cancellation of Consular judicial rights.

3.—How to mark the boundary between the Settlement and Chinese territory.

4.—How to restrict foreigners travelling in the interior.

5.—To find out the number of churches in order to protect them.

6.—Foreign residents in China to observe Chinese law.

7.—To fix rules governing foreign business establishments in the Settlement and the register of same.

8.—With reference to restricting foreigners doing business in the interior.

9.—The revision of Customs permits issued to foreigners for the purchase of native products in the interior.

Dr. Chang intended to go to Peking at once, but as he has been appointed to Wuhu, he will let Mr. Yang, the new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, go to Peking instead.

New Railway.

The *Peking Daily News* learns that Germans have arranged to provide money for the construction by the Chinese of a railway from Tsinanfu to Shanhaifu on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Vice President's Residence.

The *Peking Daily News* says that the question of the desirability of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung removing his residence to Peking is being discussed in the capital. Should it be decided that the Vice-President must reside in Peking, General Peng-tang, commander of the 1st Division, will probably be appointed to the vacancy thus created in Wuchang.

Newspaper Appeal.

At Kobe, on October 18, judgment was given in the appeal of Mr. D. J. Evans, Acting Editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, against the imposition by the lower Court of a fine of ¥200 for an alleged infringement of the Press Law. The appeal was dismissed. The offence for which the newspaper was fined was the publication of a report of the suicide in Tokyo of a man who confessed himself to be the assassin of Mr. Abe. The case will be carried to the Osaka Court of Appeal.

CRUISER KONGO.

Newest Fighting
Ship at Singapore.

At word in warships
cruiser Kongo—has
Singapore route to
the north. She comes
England via the Cape,
largest and most power-
ful which has ever
East. The following
the ship, taken from
coast, will be read with

dition to the Japanese
battle-cruiser Kongo
perpetuated a name
in high honour by
Japan. The idea of
naval nomenclature,
Narada and Military
is evidently found
our Far Eastern
is evidenced by the
most of the modern
have been ad-
Japan's navy have
names that were borne
war when the fleet of
able nation was in its
Kongo is the name of
in Japan, and as the
warship it was first
to use 38 years ago,
was built at Hull in
the Japanese Govern-
ment vessel, destined
a nation magnificent
ly twenty years later,
in the war with
China, almost
a world, by her
naval warfare.

First Kongo.

Kongo may be said to
transition period, in
ature, for during the
peace conditions,
elled, as occasion re-
team or sail, or both,
has become obsolete
aced out of commis-
sion by the people
th a kind of affection
a good owner regards
has grown too old for
will be worth while,
of comparison and
on of the growth in
power, and speed of
give here the pri-
visions of the Kongo
built in the seventies
was 231 feet and beam
and she had a mean
17 feet 6 in., while her
ton was 2,250 tons, and
ed horsepower 2,032,
eed of 13.5 knots and
y 340 tons.

Kongo was built at the
Messrs. Vickers (Lim-
ited), in Farnborough,
where she was com-
pleted on January 17,
1912. She has three
sister ships in Japan—
the Hiei, the Kongo,
and the Haruna. The
fact that she has been
laid down is interest-
ing as indicating the
appreciation with which
the Japanese value the
Kongo. The quartet
described as belonging
to the Lion type, and
the dimensions and other
of the Kongo, as well as
the British Lion (built at
Plymouth), and of the
Princess of Wales (built
at Messrs. Vickers)

...704ft. ...880ft.
...92ft. ...88ft. 6in.
...27ft. 6in. 28ft.
...27,500 ...28,350
...28 knots 28.5 knots
...3,500hp Not stated
...1,000tons
...70,000 ...75,685
...1,100 ...980
...turret and guns.

Kongo is very heavily
armoured, the main belt
extending considerably
below the water line,
while under this is an
armoured deck which
protects the normal arm-
ament. The vital parts of
the ship are protected by
armoured bulkheads,
being surrounded by
armour. At the water-
line the deck is armoured
to an armoured deck
of the ship, from end to
end, and the top of the
deck is armoured. The
Kongo and her sister
ships are designed for

ships the 13 in. gun has been
adopted for the first time in battle-
cruisers. Of these weapons each
ship mounts eight, in addition to
sixteen 6 in. and sixteen smaller
guns, with eight submerged
torpedo tubes. According to a
Japanese paper—the *Osaka
Mainichi*—quoted in the *Naval
Annual*, the main armament of the three
vessels building in Japan will be
produced at Muroran.

The propelling machinery is
calculated to develop about 70,000
shaft horse power, giving a speed
of at least 28 knots. There are
two independent sets of engines,
separated by a longitudinal bulk-
head, and each forming a com-
plete unit with its own auxiliaries.
Each set comprises a high-pressure
and a low-pressure turbine, the
former driving the outer shaft and
the latter the inner one in each
case, and on each shaft is a tur-
bine, and in the same casing,
there is an astern turbine—
high pressure on the outer shaft
and low pressure on the inner,
so that all four screws can
be used for reversing. The high-
pressure turbines, both ahead and
astern, are, in three of the ships,
of the Parsons combined impulse
and reaction type, while the low-
pressure ones are of the reaction
type. The Haruna will have
Curtis turbines. Steam is sup-
plied to the Parsons turbines at a
pressure of 205 lb per square
inch, from 36 boilers of the Yarrow
large-tube pattern placed in
eight separate compartments, four
on each side of a longitudinal
bulkhead. Arrangements are
made for burning both coal and
oil; the capacity for the former is
3,500 tons, and for the latter 1,000
tons. There are three funnels
and two masts. The ships build-
ing in Japan will have Miyabara
boilers.

The Launching

The ceremony of launching the
Kongo at Barrow on May 18, 1912,
was performed by Madame Koike
who had travelled from Japan
specifically for the event. In con-
nection with the ceremony there
was observed a picturesque custom
which always marks the launch-
ing of Japanese warships. As
the great vessel glided down the
slip it broke open a balloon,
which had been suspended over
the bows, and thus liberated
doves as a token of peace. At
the luncheon which followed
the launching ceremony, Mr.
Albert Vickers presented to
Madame Koike as souvenir of
the occasion, a cluster brooch
pendant in a silver-gilt case. A
feature of the proceedings was
the speech of Mr. Koike in return-
ing thanks for the gift. The
launching of the Kongo, he said,
revived memories of that everlast-
ing friendship which connected
the peoples of England and
Japan. He felt that that day they
had witnessed another demon-
stration and another manifestation
of that strong international com-
bination called the Anglo-Japan-
ese Alliance. The Kongo, Mr.
Koike added, was English in
body and soul, but she belonged
to the Japanese navy, and she
was, therefore, the ideal embodi-
ment of the alliance which was to
maintain peace not only in the
Far East, but in every part of the
world.

At the end of April the Kongo
commenced an exacting series of
steam and gunnery trials. The
strictest secrecy has been observ-
ed as to the results of the tests,
but it is known that they were
completely successful. The pro-
gressive trials of her propelling
machinery began with runs of
four hours' duration at about 10,
13, 17, and 21 knots speed,
and the thirty hours' trial com-
menced with an eight hours run
at three-quarters power, followed
by a run at 40,000 shaft horse-
power. It is stated that at the
latter power she maintained a
speed of 25 knots. Her gun trials
are reported to have been equally
satisfactory, and for the time be-
ing she has the reputation for
being the most powerful vessel of
her class in the world and the
longest warship that ever entered
Plymouth Sound.

The cost of the Kongo is given
as two and a half millions ster-
ling, compared with £2,086,468
in the case of the Lion, and in
propelling machinery, armour,
armament, and fighting efficiency
generally she is believed to em-
body every improvement that
human ingenuity could suggest.
The Kongo and her sister ships
are designed for

"THE PEARL GIRL."

Successor to "The Arcadians."

It says much for the self-
restraint of the comedians that in
a play concerned with a topical
subject like pearls we only
detected one veiled reference to a
case which is still *sub judice*.
But *The Pearl Girl*, which was
produced at the Shaftesbury
Theatre last month is rather con-
cerned with the imitation article
than the real thing. A South
American heiress, the possessor
of untold wealth and of
a world-famous collection of
pearls, visits the premises of a
firm of imitation pearl man-
ufacturers to obtain a duplicate
set. Having fallen in love on the
journey, however, she changes her
mind and returns to her native
clime, much to the dismay of the
directors of the pearl company,
who see a great advertisement
slipping from their grasp. It is
the charming lady secretary of
the establishment who suggests a
way out of all difficulties. Let
her pass as the heiress, wearing
imitation pearls, and at the end
of her blaze of triumph in the so-
cial whirl, let them reveal the
fact that the whole thing was an
elaborate advertisement. It is
not surprising to find a proud but
improvised Duke in the back-
ground waiting to fall in love
with the alleged heiress for
herself alone and to take her
to his heart after the scheme
has gone sadly astray and the
three delightfully ridiculous di-
rectors have been arrested for an
attempted robbery with violence.

A mere outline of the plot, how-
ever, hardly does *The Pearl Girl*.
Justice, for it omits any reference
to Mr. Alfred Lester, already
thoroughly at home in the part, as
a love-stricken messenger—per-
haps not quite such a lugubrious
person as Peter Dookey of *The
Arcadians*, but sufficiently melan-
cholic to arouse perpetual laugh-
ter, or to Mr. Lauri de Frece
who shows how the most
ordinary part can be worked up
in the hands of a clever comedian,
or to Miss Ada Blanche, whose
individual style is admirably fitted
for the part of a wealthy apart
with social ambitions. From a
spectacular point of view the pro-
duction well maintains the Shaftes-
bury standard. The mount-
ing, and particularly the scene of
a Derbyshire dale during an other
autumn, is delightful, and the ladies
of the chorus, in what must surely
be the very latest fashions in
dress, show how "pearls at
popular prices" can be worn with
as much effect as the genuine
article—*The Times*.

LORD HARDINGE ON
ISLAM.

"The British Government fully
recognises the importance of the
existence of Turkey as an inde-
pendent Power," says the Viceroy
of India, "and in view of the re-
ligious interests of Mohammedans
in India, the necessity for main-
taining the status quo as regards
the holy places in Arabia, and is
still anxious to help the Turkish
Government to introduce reforms
and consolidate her position.
There is no reason why Turkey,
while pursuing a steady policy of
reform, should not be the second
great Mohammedan Power of the
world."

"I would add a word of friend-
ly warning to the Moslem com-
munity in India not to forget that
they form part of a great Empire,
and not to give an unreasonable
interpretation to the idea of Is-
lamic solidarity. I would also
urge them in the most friendly
spirit to do all in their power to
cultivate calmness of judgment,
self-restraint, and breadth of view
in their consideration of questions
affecting the foreign policy of the
Empire as a whole."

Arrived To-day.

Among the passengers arriving
from the north per a.s. Empress
of Russia were:—Mr. H. Humph-
reys, Dr. and Mrs. C. Forsyth,
and Mr. O. Little. Prince
and Princess Lulkowski of
Austria arrived by a.s. Derflin-
ger to-day, and are staying at the
Hongkong Hotel. Among the
passengers from Shanghai on the
a.s. Empress of Russia was Mr.
Sin Tak fan.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but

Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few
cents saved in using Tinned or other preserved milk

The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and con-
tains no preservatives of any kind

"Dairy Farm Milk" means:—
Good, Clean & Wholesome Milk.

JAVA UNREST.

There is dissatisfaction amongst
the native in Java, which, until
some years ago, had the reputa-
tion of being an example of how
an Eastern colony should be ruled,
says the *Straits Settlements
Budget*. Unfortunately, those
who contended that Java was an
ideally ruled country forgot one
thing, namely, that the Dutch
ruled a very quiet and docile
people. What many foresaw has,
however, come to pass: the
natives have awakened to the fact
that they have very little to say
in the government of the country,
and they now wish to be less
subordinate to the "blendse," as
they term the Dutch.

The natives took the Eurasian
movement as an example, and
now the Java Government has its
hands very full indeed in keep-
ing down a moored native rising.
Many high-standing natives have
recently been arrested. It is not
only freedom from the European
yoke that the natives desire, but
also from that of the Chinese,
and it is an absolute fact that
hundreds of Chinese have return-
ed to their native country during
the past few months, fearing to
risk staying in Java.

M.P.'S IN AUSTRALIA.

Seven Miles of Cadets
Melbourne, September 27.
After attending a garden party
given by the Federal Govern-
ment in the grounds of Parli-
ment House to-day, the British
Members of Parliament now in
Australia witnessed from the steps
of the building the ceremony of
the Governor, Lord Danman,
making the salute of about 18,000
cadets between the ages of four-
teen and seventeen from the
metropolitan area. The column
which marched through the city
was over seven miles long and
was warmly cheered by the crowds
which lined the streets.

The visitors this evening attend
a reception at the Town Hall
given by Mr. Hennessey, the
Lord Mayor.

M.P.'s Tour on Horseback.
Captain the Hon. A. G. Murray
has been making a tour on horse-
back through his constituency,
Kinross-shire. Starting from
Banchory, he crossed the
hills which separate Deeside
from the Howe of the
Mearns by way of Cairn o'
Mount, famous for its motor hill-
climbing tests, Captain Murray
visited the Laurence-kirk, Fetter-
cairn, Marykirk, and Fordoun
districts, and then crossed over to
the coast side, riding by Bervie to
Stonehaven.

To-day's
Advertisements

THE AMERICAN & MAN-
CHURIAN LINE.

(Bucknall Steamship Lines Ltd.)

The Steamship

"DENBIGH HALL."
Captain Laidley, will be despatched
from Hongkong on the 7th
November for
BOSTON & NEW YORK
Also The Steamship
"CITY OF BARODA,"
Captain Masoh, on November
25th, 1913.

for NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at
the Malabar Coast).
For freight and further par-
ticulars apply to—
The Bank Line Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th Oct. 1913. 1913

To-day's
Advertisements

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU."
The above named Steamer
having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of Cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on
WEDNESDAY the 28th Oct., at 5
p.m., will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense and delivery
must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown, and all goods
remaining undelivered on Nov.
3rd, 1913, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All chafed, and otherwise
damaged Cargo to be left on board
or godown and examination of
same to be held on Nov. 6th, 1913.

All Claims must be filed on or
before Nov. 10th, 1913, otherwise
they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1913. 1987

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION Co., Ltd.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG"
having arriving from the above
Ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after 10
a.m. the 28th inst., will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1913. 1988

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 4th November, 1913, com-
mencing at 5 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell St.,
A Collection of VALUABLE
POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Stamps have been ex-
amined by kind favour of Messrs.
GRACA & Co., and they pro-
nounced them to be Genuine, in
perfect condition, and according
to the description of the Catalogue.

On view from THURSDAY
the 28th OCTOBER.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS."

THE LATEST

IN

SOFT DOUBLE COLLARS.

Summit 68

SAMPLE COLLAR 40 CTS.

\$4.50 PER DOZEN.

MACKINTOSH & Co., LTD. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE No. 29.

WM. POWELL LTD.

TELEPHONE #46.

SPECIAL SHOW

OF EVERYTHING
FOR

LADIES & CHILDRENS
WEAR

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL LTD.

J. ULLMANN & COMPANY.

We are the BEST Jewellers and also have the BEST
Cut Glass, and Fancy Goods of all varieties.

Queen's Road, (Corner of Flower Street).

THE

ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

FORMERLY Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's PIANO DEPT.

HIGH CLASS PIANOS

MODERATE PRICES

SALE & HIRE

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL,

(TELEPHONE No. 1322.)



"KING
GEORGE
IV"
Scotch
Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its
mature ripeness, soft refinement, and
exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of Russia 20th Nov.	Empress of Britain 27th Nov.
Empress of India 4th Dec.	Empress of Britain 25th Dec.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 20 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific. The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG-TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £85.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45. Meals and sleeping car £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla" 5,205 tons, Capt. Severson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 1st November.
S.S. "Dilwara" 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramaga, will be despatched to MUKE, KOBE and MOJI on 14th November.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apar" 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 4th November.
S.S. "Thongwa" 6,298 tons, Capt. Robino, will be despatched for as above on 6th Nov.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Oct. 27th, 1913.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Tuesdays, 28th October.

10.00 p.m. "Falshan," 5.00 p.m. "Kinshan."
8.00 a.m. "Heungshan," 8.00 a.m. "Honam,"
10.00 p.m. "Kinshan," 5.00 p.m. "Falshan."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776, Night Steamers, Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Sui Tai," Tons 1651 S.S. "Sui An," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 2nd November.

The Company's Steamship,

"Sui An"

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Hoi-Sang" 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri.,

at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs. & Satur.,

at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "Sai Nam" 588 Tons, and "Nanning" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "Linton" and "Sanul". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT

COMPANY LIMITED.

(HOTEL MANSION FIRST FLOOR)

Opposite the Bank of China.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.

Steamers

T. 16,000

WEDNES., 5th

Nov. at d'light.

Kamo Maru

Capt. Kawa

T. 20,000

WEDNES., 19th

Nov. at d'light.

Kashima Maru

Capt. M. Yagi

T. 12,500

TUES., 4th

Nov. at noon.

Shidzuoka Maru

Capt. Irizawa

T. 12,500

TUESDAY, 18th

Nov. at noon.

Tamba Maru

Capt. J. Teranaka

T. 9,600

WED'DAY 19th

Nov. at noon.

Nikko Maru

Capt. Takeda

T. 12,500

TUESDAY, 4th

Nov. at noon.

Shidzuoka Maru

Capt. Irizawa

T. 12,500

TUESDAY, 18th

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Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship, T. Captains. For Sailing date.

Rubi 4000 J. Miller Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo THUR., 13th

Zailro 4000 F. S. McMurray Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo SATURDAY, 22nd Nov.

Electric Light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses

carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 20 Oct. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913, 4.30 P.M.

BOXING.

The Skill and Cunning of "Kid" Lewis.

The advance of a champion in the making is always an interesting study, and those people who saw "Kid" Lewis knock the game, hard-hitting little Frenchman, Fernand Quendrex, into a state of helplessness at The Ring must have left the place with a great respect for the winner's skill and craftiness, says a writer in the *Sporting Chronicle*.

With his bold, straight-in, Harry Lewis method Quendrex persevered with all the pluck thinkable in his endeavour to get in one big hit that would put out of action the man whom he must have realised very quickly as his superior as far as versatility of style and length of reach went.

Just like the Lewis upon whom Quendrex fashioned his style of boxing, Quendrex stepped in, and "giving" the top of his head stood tight and punched as hard and as fast as he could. His fighting was so clever that it is highly probable he could have beaten most feather-weights in the country, but with his long reach he commenced to show the French boy things that he had never seen before.

Good Judgment.

Lewis was very respectful to those fishing rights and left that went so frequently in the direction of body and jaw, and with a well-applied left he kept Quendrex at a fairly safe distance. This did not happen until the loser had shown as some wonderful distance judging by withdrawing so slightly as to miss blows by inches, and then stopping in and landing left and right to the body in a manner that made us all wonder what was going to happen to our favourite for the new Lonsdale feather-weight belt.

For five rounds Quendrex insisted on Lewis the necessity of being more than usually careful, and the French boy spent nearly all that time in seeking an opportunity for a big right-hand punch. While Quendrex was studying, Lewis was doing the same, and the whole secret of the subsequent proceedings lies in the fact that the latter learned more than the former. While the French boy became greatly puzzled at the varied excellence of the Aldgate boy's defence, Lewis had, in those five rounds, got to know nearly all that was possible about his opponent's attack.

The sixth round was three minutes of left-hand punching from Lewis, and after each punch the winner took care to get back out of range. Near to the end of the seventh it was obvious that the continual collision of Lewis's left fist with Quendrex's head had slowed down the latter to a degree that made the possibility of Lewis being knocked out a very remote one indeed. Near the end of that round Lewis landed a terrific right to the side of the face, and the loser had some difficulty in getting to his corner without showing very obvious signs of the hurt he had received.

Keeping Busy.

Lewis, and it is a good point in the lad's boxing, saw that he had hurt his man, and at the start of the next round he, in spite of repeated warnings to be careful, allowed his right to follow the left, and on four occasions he one-two'd Quendrex in that manner, all the blows going solidly to the face, and leaving the French boy in a bad way.

The ninth round was a little quieter, with the left always doing its work, and Lewis had got Quendrex so tired in the tenth that the former thought it would be safe to take a liberty. He half-extended his left hand, and Quendrex, as if resigned to the constant reception of that member upon his face, just kept his head still as if in silent acceptance of the inevitable.

That left hand was merely a feint, which was followed by a

tremendous right cross to the jaw, and before the gallant little French boy could allow himself to realise that he could not box, even though he might manage to stand up, he received another, and was forced to drop to the floor.

At no place do they strive harder to keep order than they do at The Ring, but, most unfortunately, the loser was not given a fair chance when he was knocked down on this occasion. The spectators, in their excitement, forgot their sense of sportsmanship, and shouted so loudly at the prospect of Lewis's victory that Quendrex had no chance whatever of hearing the count, and taking twice the rest he did when he went down for the first time. He got up at about "four," and at a time when he had not the strength to lift up a hand to guard the right, that Lewis landed on many more occasions.

A Plucky Loser.

Each time Quendrex went down the crowd yelled, and each time the loser got up several seconds quicker than he should have done. When he had been knocked down at least six times the referee stopped the contest in order to save the plucky loser from receiving any more punishment. This contest made Lewis out to be very much better than he has ever looked before, for it should be remembered that Quendrex has been giving weight away to and beating really good men, including Al Reed, who is a clever boxer and must be getting near to the welter weight, while Quendrex weighed in at less than 125 lb. for this match.

I told some time ago of the great improvement in Alec Lambert, and now, after this latest effort of Lewis's, it is clear that Lambert will have to improve still more if he is to become the still holder of the new Lonsdale Belt.

In the absence of a Jim Driscoll, I cannot think of anyone likely to heat this Lewis, who has length of reach, speed of foot that prevents his opponents from getting so close in that he cannot use that length of arm, and he can hit quite hard enough with either hand, his right being a particularly severe one. He looks rather finely drawn at the weight, and difficulty in getting down to it may be his chief trouble in the future, but he was strong enough at the weight in his last contest. Our middle-weight champion has been defeated again, but it would not be wise to go into eulogies over his conqueror, Nichol Simpson, because of a points win over Jack Harrison. The latter has not been so good as he was before he won the Lonsdale Belt, and if Pat O'Keefe and he meet, Harrison is almost sure to meet with still another beating if the older man retains the form he is in at present.

O.S.K. Report.

The report of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the six months ending June 30 last shows net earnings for the half-year, including Yen 1,348,800 for subsidies, of Yen 2,579,500, as compared with Yen 1,875,430 in the corresponding period of last year. After providing for depreciation at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the reduced book value, the earnings of the past six months are sufficient to pay a dividend of nearly 25 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company.

The directors, however, have decided to set aside Yen 675,000 for depreciation, Yen 500,000 to dividend equalisation fund, Yen 86,000 to reserve fund, to increase the insurance and repair funds, after providing for the expenses of the year, by Yen 191,190, and to pay a dividend, as the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of Yen 242,210 to carry forward against Yen 125,000 in the previous half-year. The amount received by the company by way of subsidy is equal to 16.34 per cent. on the company's capital, and enables the company to continue to pay a dividend of 10 per cent.

MURDER BY A PRIEST.

New York, Sept. 27.

The priest Schmidt, who has confessed to the murder of the girl Aumuller, whose dismembered body was found in the Hudson, has told the police that he had planned to commit wholesale murders in conjunction with his work as a priest.

In his flat was a number of black death certificates, which, he said, he had procured for the purpose of filling in with the names of his victims and of forging a doctor's signature in order to green their real fate. The motive of the deeds, he said, was to help people into a better world. He "intended to kill only cripples and persons suffering from incurable diseases, and those so afflicted that there was not chance of peace of mind or body for them." He planned to begin on his parishioners, many of whom he knew would be far better off in the next world than here.

He said: "I believe in euthanasia; I know there are many people who want to die and cannot. This is one of the social problems. For a long time I thought there were too many children in the world and too little money, so I sold a medicine under the name of Molere to reduce the birth-rate, and I planned manufacture of money to relieve those already overburdened with children, to help into a better world incurables and those who wanted to die, but I could not carry out my general plan to benefit the world."

The police regard Schmidt's statement as an afterthought, designed to lend the appearance of insane promptings to already damaging admissions.

Hamburg, September 27th.

In connection with the case of Father Schmidt, who is in custody in New York on the charge of murdering the girl Anna Aumuller, it is announced that the police here have ascertained that the dentist Murek, who is also under lock and key, lived in Hamburg from 1904 to 1909. He is believed to have been born at Nettel, in Posen, 1887, and, according to the police statement, while in Hamburg he gave himself out as a merchant or insurance agent. He is also suspected of masquerading as a doctor.

The police say that Murek changed his lodgings in Hamburg twenty times and disappeared at the end of 1909. On several occasions, apparently, he came into conflict with the authorities, and a man answering to his description is wanted by the Hamburg and Berlin police for fraud. At one time during his stay in Hamburg he was a member of the local Young Men's Christian Association. The Hamburg dentist Held, whose name has been mentioned in the affair, has no connection whatever with it.

DARWIN AND HIS GARDENER.

Sir Francis Darwin, F.R.S., delivering the address at the opening of the 91st session of the Birkbeck College said that to many people science was a weary and ridiculous thing. "I should like to refer to a quality in my father's mind and in his manner of work which seems to me of great value," he proceeded. "He had a favourite gardener, to whom he used to prophesy as to the result of an experiment. When, as often happened, the contrary result came out, it was only natural that the gardener should be pleased. On the other hand, my father, though he was disappointed, and perhaps, for instance, would come in from the greenhouse saying, 'The little plants are doing just what I did not want them to do; was not the least bit upset, and very often this type of failure heralded quite a new discovery.'"

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, Oct. 25 1913.
BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	18
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	18
" Roast, — Shiu	"	12
" Breast, — Nagu Lam	"	12
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	18
" do., — Sirlota Coton, — Ngau Lau	"	28
" Sausages, — Ngau Chuan	"	20
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set	10
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	45
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	55
" Head, — Ngau Tan	"	60
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	"	12
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	15
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	"	8
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yi	"	9
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	12
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	31
Mutton Chop, — Young Pei Kwat	"	25
" Leg, — Young Pei	"	22
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	"	27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains, — Chu Kow	per set	2
" Feet, — Chu Kark	"	12
" Fry, — Chu Chak	"	30
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each	10
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	pair	8
" Liver, — Chu Con	"	14
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pak Kwat	"	23
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	27
" Leg, — Chu Pe	"	24
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	25
Sheep Head and Feet, — Tau Kark	set	65
" Heart, — Young Sum	"	7
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	"	25
" Liver, — Young Con	"	18
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Cha	"	22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	"	18
Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	"	25
Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	"	18
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chuan	"	18

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kau	each	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	per doz	20
Fowls Canton, — Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, — Ngai	"	23
Geese, Wild, — Shang-ho Yea Ngai	"	23
Musks Deer, — Wong Kang	each	—
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	"	70
Partridge, — Che Khoo	"	1.61
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair	1.80
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each	30
" Boihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	"	25
Quail, — Um Chuan	"	—
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	65
Snipe, — Sa Ohoy	each	22
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, — Na	"	50
Wild Ducks, — Shai, — Shang hoi Sui Ap	"	\$1.30
Teal, — Sai Ap Chai	"	—
Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang Shing Sui Ap	"	\$1.40

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	10
Bream, — Bin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	18
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	20
Codfish, — Man Yu	"	17
Croaker, — Hai	"	23
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	"	16
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	"	15
Dace, — Wong Mei Lam	"	12
Dog Fish, — Tai Tu Sa	"	8
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Mann	"	18
" Fresh water, — Tim Sin Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	28
Frogs, — Tien Kai	"	32
Garoupa, — Sok Pak	"	60
Gudgeon, — Pak Kip Yu	"	12
Herring, — Teo Pak	"	20
Hallbut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	"	32
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	24
Loach, — Wn Yu	"	30
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	32
Maokarel, — Chi Yu	"	28
Moon Fish, — Mong Yu	"	28
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	22
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	"	22
Parrotfish, — Kai Kang Yu	"	16
Perch, — Tan Loo	"	15
Pike, — Fa Paw Poong	"	8
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	22
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	24
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns, — Ming Chai	"	48
Sa, — Pa Pa Sa	"	9
Rock Fish, — Sok Pak Kung	"	15
Sole, — Chai Yu	"	10

肉食

牛肉

猪肉

羊肉

鸡肉

鸭肉

鱼肉

海鲜

生油

花生油

猪油

牛油

猪心

猪肝

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TWELFTH NIGHT

MATINEE TO-MORROW

AT
4.30 P.M.
\$1.50 AND \$1.00

ADVERTISING COSTS MONEY
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ADVERTISING PAYS
AS PROFESSOR VAN ROOS (OF GHENT) SAYS
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THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING
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TWELFTH NIGHT

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR PARTIES.

LAST NIGHT NOV. 1ST 9.15 P.M.

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)
 For Steamship On
 S'PORE, P'ang & N'po Namsang Tues., 28th Oct. at noon.
 NAGASAKI Yokohama, Choyang Wed., 29th Oct. at 4 light
 K'ob & Moji Kumsang Thurs., 30th Oct. at noon.
 TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei Choyang Thurs., 30th Oct. at 4 p.m.
 S'PORE, P'ang & N'po Choyang Thurs., 30th Oct. at 4 p.m.
 S'PORE, P'ang & N'po Choyang Thurs., 30th Oct. at 4 p.m.
 SHANGHAI Tientsang Sat., 1st Nov. at noon.
 MANILA Tientsang Sat., 1st Nov. at 2 p.m.
 MANILA Loongsang Sat., 8th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours To Japan (Occupying 24 days)
 The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang," and "Fookwang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatsung," and "Suisang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choyang," "Kwongsang," and "Hangsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Lahad Dista, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Lshuan.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For Steamers Date of Sailing.

LONDON & ANTWERP... Vestalia25th Oct.

LONDON & ANTWERP... Den of Ruthven10th Nov.

LONDON & ANTWERP... Denbighshire20th Nov.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA & P'LAND... Den of Airle18th November

VICTORIA & P'LAND... Merionethshire12th December

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	Code Dispatched
Rotterdam, H'burg and Antwerp	Bayern	J. A. L.	30, Oct.
T'ite, Fiume, V'os, via S'pore etc.	Perela	J. W. Co.	1, Nov.
Marseilles and Hamburg, etc.	Brigavia	A. L.	5, Nov.
Mexico, Peruvia & Chile etc.	Anvo Maru	K. K.	29, Dec.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Syria	A. L.	15, Nov.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg & Co.	Derflinger	M. & Co.	29, Oct.
N'ies, G'os, A'is, G'tar, S'ton	Glenturret	S. T.	24, Nov.
London, Glasgow & Antwerp	Westphalia	H. A. L.	22, Nov.
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg & Co.	Kamo M.	N.Y.K.	5, Nov.
Marseilles London & Antwerp	Macedonia	S. A. L.	25, Nov.
via Singapore & Co.			
Copenhagen, Gothenburg & Baltic Ports	Ceylon	A. N. Co.	15, Jan.
London & Antwerp via S'pore & Co.	Syria	P. & O.	29, Oct.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Den of R.	J. M. Co.	10, Nov.
Marseilles, via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said.	Atlantique	M. M.	4, Nov.

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York	D. Abloh Hall	B. L.	7, Nov.
San Francisco	Invincible	J. M. Co.	End of Oct.
Victoria B.C. & Tacoma via Keelung, etc.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	30, Oct.
Vancouver Seattle and/or Tacoma & P'land	Andalusia	H. A. L.	29, Oct.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	18, Nov.
V'ia H.C. & T'ma via K'lung ect	Canada M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	5, Nov.
Baltimore and New York	Suzuran	D. & Co.	15, Nov.
Vancouver, via S'hai Japan etc.	E. of Russia	U. P. R.	5, Nov.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, etc.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	4, Nov.
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo etc.	Bohemia	S. W. Co.	15, Nov.
Boston and New York	Polaris	B. L.	29, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	3, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund	M. & Co.	1, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	3, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.

SINGAPORE COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Fukuta	J. M. Co.	Q. deep.
Moji Kobe & Yokkaichi	Izumi Maru	O. S. K.	30, Oct.
Shanghai, Yama, Kobe & Moji	St. Helena	A. N.	1, Nov.
Yama and Kobe via Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. O. J.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Nippon	S. W.	30, Oct.
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang & Co.	Bohemia	S. W.	1, Nov.
Java	Tjibodas	J. O. J.	Q. deep.
Jessellton, Kudat and Saadakan	Tjilat'ip	J. O. J.	F. half O.
Kobe and Moji	Tjilwong	J. O. J.	F. half O.
Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Horneo	M. & Co.	31, Oct.
Anping and Takao via Swatow	Torilla	D. S. Co.	30, Oct.
Amoy	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	12, Nov.
S'hai, Nagasaki Kobe and Y'hama	South Maru	O. S. K.	29, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	P. E. Fried.	M. & Co.	29, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Yathang	J. M. Co.	1, Nov.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo & Cebu	Chang hu	B. & S.	31, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Rubi	S. T. Co.	13, Nov.

Kobe	Amy M.	T. K. K.	3, Dec.
S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	P. Wald-m.	M. & Co.	12, Nov.
Manila	P. E. Fried.	M. & Co.	29, Oct.
S'pore, P'ang, R'oon & C'cutia	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	1, Nov.
Chinwantao	Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	1, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Wuh	B. & S.	29, Oct.
Shanghai	Amazona	M. & Co.	3, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Devanza	P. & O.	6, Nov.
Manila	Haiyang	D. L.	31, Oct.
Singapore & Sourabaya	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25, Oct.
Kobe & Yokohama	Chunsang	J. M.	31, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	6, Nov.
Weihaiwei, & Tientsin	Kuei-ho	B. & S.	3, Nov.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	30, Oct.
Shanghai via Swatow & Ningpo	Choyang	J. M. Co.	29, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Andalusia	H. A. L.	29, Oct.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	30, Oct.
Shanghai	Tingsang	J. M. Co.	1, Nov.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	1, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	1, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Sunda	P. & O.	1, Nov.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	6, Nov.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. O. J.	Q. deep.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Canston	A. N. Co.	3, Dec.
Anping, Sakao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	29, Oct.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaljo Maru	O. S. K.	5, Nov.
Tamau via Swatow & Amoy	Daijin Maru	O. S. K.	2, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halton	D. L. Co.	4, Nov.
Manila Mangarin, Iloilo & Cebu	Zafiro	S. T. Co.	22, Nov.
Bombay via Singapore Port	Indo Maru	O. S. K.	4, Nov.
S'ham Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	28, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Yatsang	J. M. Co.	1, Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Aratoun A.	D. S. Co.	4, Nov.
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	30, Oct.

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces or any kind of metal.

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DIRECT REVERSIBLE CRUDE OIL MOTORS.

MARINE MOTORS.— STOCK IN HONGKONG.

2 CYLINDER MOTOR. 24 B. H. P.

2 do. do. 30 B. H. P.

2 do. do. 50 B. H. P.

4 do. do. 100 B. H. P.

ALSO STOCK IN STATIONARY MOTORS AND MOTORS DIRECT COUPLED TO CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessels.
Ceylon, Europe	Derflinger
Swatow	Haimun
Straits	Polaris
Philippine Islands	Team
Nagasaki	P. E. Friedrich

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessels.
Bombay	Bombay Maru
Singapore	P. O. Friedrich
Singapore	Nippon
Chefoo	Tingsang

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will be dispatched from this port at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, October 21st, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama on Monday on the 20th Oct. for Hongkong via Manila. The mails from the United States have been transferred to the s.s. NIPPON MARU which is scheduled to reach Hongkong on the 27th Oct.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Shanghai on the 25th October, at 4 p.m. and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 28th at 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Vancouver on the 22nd Oct., at a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Shanghai on the 25th Oct., at 3 p.m. and is due here on the 28th Oct., at a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney on the 12th inst., for this port via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th proximo.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney on the 12th inst., for this port via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th proximo.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G. M. s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on Saturday on the 18th inst., at 11 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday on the 10th of November.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ ETEL FRIEDRICH carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 1st inst. left Singapore on Saturday on the 25th inst., at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Wednesday on the 31st October, 1 p.m.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ SIGISMUND has left Kobe on Friday the 24th inst., and may be expected here on or about Thursday the 30th inst.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ SIGISMUND left Kuchinotsu on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst., at 10 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line s.s. Lothian sailed from U. K. on 13th September, for Hongkong via the Straits.

The Barber Line s.s. Saint Patrick sailed from New York on 12th ult., for Hongkong.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TAMBA MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 7th inst. and is expected here on the 9th November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. BOMBAY MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 29th October.

The N.Y.K. s.s. COLOMBO MARU (Colombo Line) left Calcutta for this port on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 31st October.

The N.Y.K. s.s. ATSUTA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 19th November.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. WAISHING from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 28th inst.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. TINGSANG from Chefoo is due at Hongkong on the 29th Oct.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE from London is due at Hongkong on the 13th November.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF CROMBIE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 20th November.

The S. L. s.s. INDRAKALA passed the Suez Canal on the 17th inst., for Hongkong direct.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KUMANO MARU (Australian Line) left Melbourne for this port via ports on the 22nd inst. and is expected here on the 17th November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAKO MARU (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 3rd November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line) left Colombo for this port via Singapore on the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 5th November.

The P. & O. s.s. SOMALI (Transit) is expected to arrive at Singapore on the 25th inst., a.m.

The s.s. TORILLA from Calcutta, left Singapore on Oct. 24th, and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst., a.m.

The s.s. SYRINA is expected to arrive at Hongkong on the 28th inst., at 7 a.m. from Shanghai.

The P. & O. s.s. SYRINA left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., at noon and is due here on the 1st Nov. at 6 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Lyemooen, Ger. s.s. 1,738, O. S. ch. 23rd Oct.,—Saigon 19th Oct. Rice—Chinese.

Duplex, Fr. s.s. 1,001, Davelny, 24th Oct.,—Shanghai 21st Oct. General.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1,424, M. Courtney, 24th Oct.,—Shanghai and Swatow 23rd Oct. General.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. V. Sidford, 24th Oct.,—Manila 21st Oct. General.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, Wheeler, 25th inst.,—Singapore 20th inst. Gen.

Wuhu, Br. s.s. 1,752, Howard, 25th inst.,—Chinwangtao 13th inst. Coal.

Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 26th inst.,—Singapore 18th inst. Gen.

Polaris, Br. s.s. 3,927, J. E. Dye, 26th inst.,—Keelung 25th inst. Gen.

Soudan, Br. s.s. 2,968, 26th inst.,—Chinwangtao 20th inst. Coal—P. & O.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,354, J. B. Harris, 26th inst.,—Shanghai 23rd inst. Gen.

MARCONI ACQUISITION.

Goldschmidt Wireless Patents.

The announcement that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has acquired a controlling interest in the French "Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et Telephonie Sans Fil," with its capital of 10,000,000 francs, and its rights, outside Germany, over Professor Rudolph Goldschmidt's patents, is one of all the more interest because the latter had been thought likely to become a serious rival to Mr. Marconi's own system.

There are several marked differences between the Goldschmidt system of wireless telegraphy and other systems in commercial use at the present time. Briefly stated, the essential difference is that instead of generating the electro-magnetic waves, which are radiated from one station to another, by means of a spark circuit in which certain losses occur, the energy is put direct into the radiating aerial from a special form of dynamo or generator which produces alternating currents of very high frequency.

The Goldschmidt alternator produces the high frequency currents merely as the function of a generator, and, provided it be run at an absolutely steady rate, the frequency will remain constant. Any change in speed will lead to a corresponding change in frequency, and this will have the untoward effect of changing the wave-length, necessitating fresh "tuning" on the part of the station with which communication is being held. Constancy of speed has, it is claimed, been obtained, and the generator is regarded as specially valuable for the purposes of wireless telephony. In view of recent researches, in which two Goldschmidt generators slightly out of step are employed, it appears possible to control a very considerable amount of energy for telephone transmission with a microphone taking very little current. This should mean an immediate advance in long-distance wireless telephony, because in all present systems the use of a large amount of current is necessary in the microphone, and this has led to considerable difficulties, not yet satisfactorily overcome.—*The Times*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Proposed Amalgamation of F.A. and A.F.A.

An informal conference was held this month between Mr. C. Crump and Mr. F. J. Wall Brown and Mr. Ivan E. Snell (Amateur Football Association), with Sir George Pagnell in the chair. The following official statement is being sent by the A.F.A. to the F.A. Council and A.F.A. clubs:—

Provided the F.A. Council and the A.F.A. clubs agree, the general committee of the A.F.A. now recommends:—

"That the A.F.A. recognize the F.A. as the governing body for the game and will affiliate thereto on the following conditions:—The A.F.A. to have a defined constitution under which it shall consist of (a) all persons, clubs, and combinations (other than county associations) now members thereof, should they so desire; (b) amateur clubs confined to members of the Universities or public schools (or past members thereof); or to any metropolitan hospital, bank, or insurance office, or any clubs affiliated to the City of London A. and S.A., or combination thereof, should they so desire; and (c) any other club or combination on application under special circumstances by permission of the F.A."

The A.F.A. county associations to cease to exist as such, but may continue as county committees for the control of existing competitions, should they so desire, and all or any of the present A.F.A. competitions to be continued if desired. The F.A. to use its best endeavour with the F.F.A. to effect such arrangements as will enable the A.F.A. clubs to continue to meet those of the Bohemian F.A. If possible, the F.A. and A.F.A. to ratify these arrangements by November 1 next. Any further points or details to be referred to a joint committee for early consideration and report.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

Mr. Harrison's Conversion.

Subscriptions to the Duke of Westminster's Fund for the Olympic Games now exceed the sum of £8,000. A subscription of £100 was recently received from Lady Gladstone, but even more interesting is the item:—

Mr. Frederic Harrison £1 10. It will be remembered that there appeared in *The Times* recently a letter from Mr. Frederic Harrison in which he expressed the opinion that "the whole affair (i.e., the appeal for the £100,000 fund) rather stinks of gate-money and of professional pothunting." Mr. Harrison was, in fact, not favourable to the fund. On the following day *The Times* published a letter from the Duke of Westminster in reply. "Mr. Harrison," said the Duke of Westminster, "is too good a sportsman to wish to 'crab' the national appeal, and I offer to bet him that his own subscription will not be among the last." The contribution recorded above is a most graceful acknowledgment on Mr. Harrison's part of his conversion. In a letter enclosing his subscription Mr. Harrison says:—"You win your bet. In answer to your latest appeal I enclose my modest guinea to the fund."

TOLSTOY'S LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

Countess Sophie Tolstoy has published 656 of her husband's letters to her, with a preface stating that it is her desire to give all who cherish his memory access to what was dearest to him in life. Nine letters only are withheld; three because they concern living persons, and his six last letters, for the publication of which the Countess thinks that the time has not yet come. This leaves scope for conjecture, but can hardly stir the dying embers of controversy, as the published correspondence seems to establish beyond question that Tolstoy retained a tender affection for his wife to the end of his life.

The letters begin with his proposal of marriage, and cover the period of his engagement and the long years of wedded life. The husband and wife were rarely apart, but Tolstoy seems to have written however small the separations; for instance, he sent notes to his wife from his beehives, a mile from the house. All the passion of the lover and of the husband is to be found in the letters, but they touch, in addition, on every side of Tolstoy's internal life and spiritual growth. There are many marks of protest against the conditions of family life and traces of the domestic struggle in which his views on children and personal labour and ownership in literary work involved him.

A New Station.

In deference to the strongly expressed desire of habitants and visitors the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company has decided to make an extension of their line in order to open a new station of the Cliftonville end of Margate.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied cheap rates.

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At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Attention is drawn to the re-opening of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail Service connecting with the Trans-Siberian Mail Service. Mails will be closed locally to make the necessary connection at Shanghai whenever possible.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PARCEL MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 7th of November. This Parcel Mail by the long sea route via Gibraltar is due to reach London on the 13th of December. The following mail of the 13th November will be treated as the New Year Mail, and is due to reach London on the 27th December. Parcels may be forwarded via Shanghai with an extra fee of 50 cents and with this mail are due in London on the 13th of December.

Parcels containing Gold or Silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All insured parcels must be sealed. All the seals must be of the same coloured wax and must bear the impression of a private device. This device must be the same on each seal. Straight, curved, crossed or dotted lines are not admissible.

Buttons, Coins, Trinkets, cannot be used for sealing. The Clerk of the Post Office are forbidden to Affix Stamps on letters or Parcels or to seal any article for the Public. Parcels that in the opinion of the Officer handling the same do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted. It is requested that Parcels be posted early.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the Hongkong Postal Guide, on and after the 1st of December all local letters whose delivery is unavoidably held over or retarded owing to the arrival of a contract packet or Siberian mail will be marked "Delivery postponed." In no case will more than one local delivery be held over or retarded on these grounds.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich with the German mail left Singapore on Saturday the 25th inst., at 9 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow at about 1 p.m. The Jason with the mails from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday 8th inst., at Saturday 11th inst., is due to arrive here Friday, 31st inst.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Amoy, Singapore, Suez, Shanghai, Derfflinger, Shanghai & Siberian Mail, Empress of Russia, Canada east, Quong Chow Wan, Fort Bayard.

MAILS DUE.

Germany, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, 29th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow Amoy and Formosa via Amoy and Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 28th inst., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Ceylon, Per SYRIA, 29th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Ceylon, Per SYRIA, 29th inst., 9 a.m.

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Swatow, Ceylon, Per SYRIA, 29th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Ceylon, Per SYRIA, 29th inst., 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Inverlyde, Br. ss. D. Mansfield, 27th inst., Cebu 23rd inst., Gen.—J. M. and Co.
Hongan I, Br. ss. 2,060, J. M. and Co., 27th inst., Singapore 27th inst., Gen.—J. M. and Co.
Antenor, Br. ss. 4,552, W. K. Wallace, 28th inst., Singapore 27th inst., Gen.—B. and S.
Syrin, Br. ss. 4,216, C. R. Longden, 28th inst., Yokohama 15th inst., Gen.—P. and O.
Empire of Russia, Br. ss. 8,780, E. Beetham, 28th inst., Vancouver 8th inst., Wheat Flour—O.F.R.
Haima, British, 641, J. W. Evans, 28th inst., Swatow 17th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Derfflinger, Ger. ss. 3,148, Franz Frosch, 28th inst., Yokohama 25th inst., Gen.—M. and Co.
Lothian, Br. ss. 3,222, W. J. Lockhart, 28th inst., Singapore 21st inst., Gen.—D. and Co.

DEPARTED.

October 28.

Mut for Balik
Suing Rikmers for Canton
Bani Mara for Sourabaya
Oasis for London
Hoping for Chingwan-tao
Fuyun for Canton
Anhui for Canton
Kalen for Canton
Fu Fu for Shanghai
Chung Feng for Shanghai
Fu Yun for Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

October 27.

Naming for Calcutta
Nagasaki for Canton
Nile for San Francisco
Santoff for Odessa

October 28.

Sau Mau for Amoy
Clipping for Canton
Syrin for London
Haiting for Foochow
Choyang for Shanghai
Taly Mara for Newchwang
Anhui for Mien
Gallaloch for Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Pr. ss. Derfflinger arrived 28th inst., from Yokohama.
Bellevue, M. E. Island, H. E. Island, W. A. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. 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Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B. Island, A. B. Island, B. B. Island, C. B. Island, D. B. Island, E. B. Island, F. B. Island, G. B. Island, H. B. Island, I. B. Island, J. B. Island, K. B. Island, L. B. Island, M. B. Island, N. B. Island, O. B. Island, P. B. Island, Q. B. Island, R. B. Island, S. B. Island, T. B. Island, U. B. Island, V. B. Island, W. B. Island, X. B. Island, Y. B. Island, Z. B.